

# THE REPUBLICAN

## WHIGS WON'T STAND IT.

### "The Humbug exposed."

Just as was predicted, and might have been expected from the vociferous calling of a "National Convict" by the whigs, and their journals, the whigs won't stand out unless they have every thing their own way. How good honest and sensible democrats should ever have been so deluded as to have hearkened unto the call of whigs, to hold a Convention, and join with them under the cloak of a mere name, has been wholly unaccountable to us; for surely no one could suppose that hard shell whigs would give up their old federalist principles and adopt those of true democrats.

As we have before said, their object in starting the democrat was to plan a misunderstanding—they well knew their only hope was to let report some humbug which to try and draw off a portion of the democrats, and thus divide the party, whereby they might have a chance to strip power between them.

The test of the sincerity of this pretended love and affection for democrats, and their republican principles was directly and fairly put to them, at the so called Union Convention, assembled at Jackson, on the 5th instant. The credulous democrats, whom they had persuaded to join them in calling this unnatural mixed Convention offered the following resolution:

"1st. That this Convention adheres to the principles and measures of policy adopted by the National Democracy in the Convention held in Baltimore in 1840, 1844, and 1848; whose wisdom, we believe, has been illustrated by the prosperity which, under their auspices, has attended the administration of the Government."

On the adoption of this resolution, a number of whigs denounced their disapproval of it, and withdrew from the Convention.—*Editor, Mississippi.*

No, no! they would not stand it, that was not what they were aiming at, if they could not grill the democrats without swallowing their principles they would quit their company, and let all their professions of love and veneration for the glorious Union, slide. We here present the principles of the National Democracy in Convention in Baltimore in 1840, 1844, and 1848—which the whigs in this "probable" Convention, lately held in Jackson would not stand.

We ask every true Republican, to read and examine them carefully, or make up your mind.

"Resolved—That the American democracy places their trust not in factious symbols, not in displays, and appeals insulting to the judgements and subversive of the intellect of the people, but in a man reliance upon the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American masses."

"Resolved—That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to satisfy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the populi's credulity."

"Resolved, therefore—That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through the delegates assembled in a general Convention of the States, coming together in spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them when, on a former occasion, in general Convention, they presented their candidate for the popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers, *so far as may be necessary to accomplish its objects.*

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every action of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to commence an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence and foreign aggression.

**The official majority of Governor Foote** has been elected by the Kentucky Legislature, to succeed Mr. Clay in the Senate. Mr. Dixon was the late whig candidate for Governor.

**The official majority of Governor Foote**, as announced by the two branches of the Legislature, is now

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power; and above all could suppose that hard shell whigs would give up their old federalist principles and adopt those of true democrats.

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**Resolved**—That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be squarely applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution and that we are opposed to the law lately adopted, and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inconsistent in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

**Resolved**—That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill, whose merits can not secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgement of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has twice saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States.

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